

**PRICE THREEPENCE**

WANTED, TO BORROW £100; liberal interest will be given. Address M. M. HERALD Office.

WANTED, first-class WAITER, good references required. MONTAGUE HOUSE, 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, as COOK and GENERAL SERVANT, at the White Hart, King-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to take care of children 375, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young GIRL to make herself useful. 83, Victoria-street, opposite St. Vincent's Hospital.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Apply at the Post Office, New York-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. WEBB, 10, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, an active Young MAN as WAITER. E. SAMUEL, Golden Fleece.

WANTED, Mr. KOLRIGS, at DETMANN and KEYSER'S.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS, at DETMANN

**W**ANTED, a clean "tidy GIRL," to make herself generally useful. 169 Gloucester-st., Church-hill.  
**W**ANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and get up linen. 28, Wynyard-square.  
**W**ANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and get up linen. 11, Jamison-street.

AITKENS, Cooks, Landladies, Needlewomen &c. &c. Mrs. Aitkens, General Servants, for Hire, at Mr. James WATTS'S Office.

**W**ANTED, A HOUSE, in Sydney or the suburbs containing 10 or 12 rooms. Apply to ANDERSON'S BROTHERS, and CO., Queens'-place.

**W**ANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, with reference from Mrs. HUGHES, 390, George-street, near the Exchange.

**W**ANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. J. B. BUNDLE, 260, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

**W**ANTED, a Pork BUTCHER, and a Boy, Female Servant, for Queensland; Blacksmiths. HAIGH and BROWN, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, and a NURSE GIRL. Apply to Mrs. GORMAN, Ocean-street, Upper Paddington.

**W**ANTED, a stout LAD for the Grocery business. One accustomed to the trade preferred. Apply to

**W**ANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER or any domestic capacity. Apply A. L. 15, Prince-street North.

**W**ANTED, a SMITH'S BOY, or Smith's Helper, LILLY, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-street, near Athurst-street.

**W**ANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT (Protestant). Apply to No. 9, Randle's Cottage, Newtown.

**W**ANTED, STEREOSCOPIC NEGATIVES of

**W** Sydney and New South Wales. **E. HAIGH**  
 Murphy-street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

**W**ANTED, to purchase a good working COB, with  
 Cart and Harness. Address, by letter, stating  
 price, &c., to J. T., 94, Woolloomooloo-street.

**W**ANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to **JAMES**  
**OLDS**, corner of Burton and Crown streets,  
 Woolloomooloo.

**W**ANTED, EMPLOYMENT as Clerk or Collector  
 Good reference. M., 3, Rutland-street, Cleveland  
 addock.

**W**ANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS in the Mantle Making; also a TAILORESS, 370, Castleburgh-street.

**W**ANTED, an experienced GENERAL SERVANT—must understand Cooking; washing put out. 18, Lower-terrace.

**W**ANTED, Labouring Men, Farm Servants, and Team Drivers, Shepherding Families. J. C. BLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, House and Needlewoman, General

**WANTED**, Female Servants, for town and country. Mrs. **WILSON**, 162, Pitt-street.

**WANTED**, a competent and respectable Boot and Shoe **SALESMAN**. Apply **COCKS** and **HUNT**, George-street.

**WANTED**, the Iron Trade to know that a **DISPUTE** at present exists between **P. N. RUSSELL** and his **WORKMEN**.

**WANTED**, to purchase a **BOAT**, fitted with **CHURCH** lowering apparatus. Also, a ship's **Quarter BOAT**, about 22 feet overall. Apply to Captain **WOODS**.

**WANTED**, by a respectable young MAN, a SITUATION; writes a fair hand, has a knowledge of accounts, &c.; highest references. Address T. J. D., 122, Cumberland-street.

**WANTED**, a HOUSE within five minutes' walk of the Post Office, 1st September; rent, under or over than £100. Address C. T., Mr. Bell, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

**WANTED**, a Young Man as AUCTION CLERK, one who has filled a similar situation preferred.

**W**ANTED, by a respectable young Man, a Situation as GROOM or COACHMAN. For particulars apply to F. LARTER, draper, No. 78 and 80, South Headland, London.

**W**ANTED, by a young English Woman, a Situation as HOUSEMAID and NEEDLEWOMAN, or General Servant, in a small family. Address E. W. CARE of Mrs. Randwick, corner Point Piper Road.

**W**ANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. RANDWICK, corner Point Piper Road.

**W**ANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to work in a Bakehouse, must be able to mould; about seven or ten years of age or upwards. Apply to H. FREEMAN Baker, Petersham, before 10 o'clock.

**W**ANTED, to proceed to Queensland, a competent GARDENER, with wife as LAUNDRESS. Also, a general BLACKSMITH. Apply to HENRY WEIT, 6, Wynyard-street.

**WANTED**, also, a **MAN** accustomed to drive a team of horses in the bush, and to make himself otherwise useful when not so engaged. Apply as above, to **SAMUEL D. GORDON**, Bridge-street.

**WANTED**, a **PAINTER**, to proceed to Brisbane. Wages, 12 5s. to 11 10s. per week, with board and lodging. Single man preferred. Apply on board the telegraph steamer, to **GEORGE GOTCHER**.

**WANTED**, a **FEMALE COOK**. None but competent persons need apply. Applications to be made between 9 and 10 in the morning, at Glanworth, Darling.

**W**ANTED, by an efficient House and Parlourmaid, a **SITUATION** in Queensland: is a Protestant, well-disengaged in a fortnight; satisfactory testimonials at home. Address E. S. H., No. 1, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

**W**ANTED, a first-rate Blacksmith and Bullock-driver for Springwood, Married Couple for the country, Gardeners, single Shepherds for Queensland, Quarrymen and Boys for oyster shops, and Female Cook at Susanbeyan. Intelligence Office, King-street East.

**WANTED,** a good Gardener—single Man; also, a single Female Servant, both for Port Curtis Farming Men and Bushmen, for sundry districts; situated on the Shepherds, for Queensland. S. ASHLIN, 129, Pitt-street opposite Union Bank.

**WANTED, a SHEEP OVERSEER,** thoroughly and practically acquainted with the management of sheep. A steady, respectable man of some education, who has gained his knowledge and experience from many years' experience in the art of shepherding. For Queensland, apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock, any morning, to **MICHAEL D. GORDON, R.R. 4, 129, Pitt-st.**

**WORKING SUPERINTENDENT for a SHREVEPORT STATION.**—Wanted, **EMPLOYMENT** above, by a Man of good education, who has had much experience, and is thoroughly competent; testimonials not exceptable. Address H. T. C., care of J. H. Atkinson & Co., Circular Wharf, Sydney.

**WANTED**, by an active Man, of extensive connections, highest references, and security, Commission Agencies, in the Wine, Spirit, Cordial, and Soda-trade; his time not being fully employed with present business in hands. A small commission would reward.

**WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses, Housemaid**  
Nurse-Girls and General Servants to attend card  
the Intelligence Office, to fill up orders from towns and  
country employers remaining from yesterday; the unnumbered  
attendance of lady employers exceeding that of the attend  
ment. Servants are requested to be strict in attendance  
and thereby saving time and trouble, and meeting the  
requirements. N.B.—Separate office open this day 2  
p.m. **M'CORMACK and MILLER, King-street.**



ing of the / great attention at the Art Tannery Exhibition in

figures of the wreckers. The silver lining of the figures has also a fine effect.

37. "The Shipwreck,"—Martin. It may be of interest to state that this picture is from the hand of the painter of the "Last Judgment," "Bohazazzar's Feast," and other pictures upon similar subjects, which obtained great celebrity many years ago, and prints from which are now very common. This is an excellent rendering of a passing effect of nature. The trees on the shore are just emerging from the squall, and indicated by their dark, heavy, and broken outlines against the foreground is rough and unfinished, and the picture has the appearance of rapid execution.

38. "The Gamekeeper's Return,"—Frederick Ley. This is the painting of the President of the old Water Colour Society—to the exhibition of which he had been a leading contributor for upwards of twenty years—eager in the execution of picturesque subjects, and, in this, a Highland, rural, and sporting life. This sketch is a rare example of the painter's power, and a beautiful study of figures, forcible both in colour and drawing. The picture bears the date 1836, and we observe from a notice of this year's exhibition that the artist had been in the country of the scene.

41. "Daylight. Sketch in Wales,"—David Cox. Another of Cox's marvelous representations of the effect of pure sunlight. The painting, though only a sketch, is already so far and decided, and is also remarkable for its beauty of colour. It is also desired by many judges of painting to be about the most masterly drawing in the gallery.

42. "On the East Linn, North Devon,"—Brannagh. A strong streamer, and a present of the sparkling, transparency, and surface of the water, tempered by the cool yellow-green foliage, are the most striking painters in the water colour.

43. "Citron, Calabria,"—T. M. Richardson. Opinions differ as to the merits of this master, particularly amongst connoisseurs. There is certainly much to be said in favour of his pictures, but it must be confessed for those who have not been in Italy or the Mediterranean to realise the truthfulness of his high colouring. The massive use of cobalt gives to his sea and sky a blue, which is not present in nature, and is condemned by the disciples of the Pre-Raphaelite school, on account of the production of what they would consider artificial and un-natural effects.

44. "The Painter in the Gallery,"—Richard Dadd. This is a good illustration of his style; it is a drawing *per se*, only two colours being used. Prout, who has been styled the founder of a new school of architectural painting, was one of the oldest artists in the kingdom, and he died in 1882. In a notice of his life in the "Cyclopædia of Biography," the following remarks on his method of painting occur:—"He painted with rare exceptions in water-colours, and his compositions, the outlines and details being made out by the sketcher, were executed with a few dexterous touches of which he produced effects never equalled by any other manipulator. His chiaro-scuro was broad, simple, and so nicely adjusted as to create a natural and probably a feeling, which was greatly aided by a singularly clever introduction and arrangement of human figures, ill drawn as these often were." "The artist," says the notice, "was a man of great estimation, the estimate of him and his work given by Ruskin in his "Modern Painters":—"We owe to Prout, I believe, the first perception, and certainly the only existing expression, of precisely the character of the work of the great masters of the sixteenth century, which results from the influence amongst the noble lines of architecture, of the rent and the rust, the fissure, the lichen, of the weed, and from the texture of the stone, and the nature of the material, and the hierarchy of human history. Numerous artists have been his imitators, extended as his influence, and simple as his means and manner, there has yet appeared nothing at all to equal him; there is no other artist, we repeat, who has so much to give to the eye. He is the most dexterous of all our artists in a certain kind of composition. No one can place figures so make, as except Turner. It is one thing to know the nature of the effect, and another to produce it, to make the wearer of the blue apron or white cap come there, and not look as if it were against his will. Prout's streets are the only streets that are accidentally wonderful; his markets are the only markets where the crowd is not a crowd of the way. With others, we feel the figures so right where they are; that we have no expectation of their going anywhere else; and approve of the position of each of them, as if it were the only one that could be there. His figures are not so much as if they were the work of his running it against one's eye. One other merit he has, far less generally acknowledged than it should be—he is among our most easy and unassuming artists. He has no affectation, and no ostentatious exhibition of the peculiar characters he has obtained with the accurate following out of architectural detail."

45. "The Ballad Seller,"—Topham. This master happily illustrates the force which can be exhibited in water-colour paintings—in that respect almost approaching to oil paintings. The ballad seller is a mulatto; the warm colour of his face is admirably rendered, and the dark, deep tones of the picture around the head. The dark, deep tones of the picture around the head, the dark, deep tones of the picture around the head, a resemblance of the figure to one of Murillo's beggar boys.

46. "A Winter's Morning Feeding Sheep,"—E. Duncan. An admirable example of this master's style. Every conceivable circumstance is made use of to give reality to the representation of the peculiar effects of a frosty afternoon. The drawing of the sheep, for example, is most masterly, and the drawing of the sheep is scarcely less life-like than that of Cooper; the steamy haze rising from them, and also the truthful colour of the clouds, show the most careful study of nature.

47. "Street in Holland,"—W. Callow. An extremely clever piece of architectural drawing, happily illustrating the quaint style of building of the sixteenth century in Holland. The graceful rendering of the figures shows to the left of the picture is particularly noticeable.

48. "Gypsy Girl,"—P. P. Poole, A.R.A. The paintings of this master, who stands in the highest rank of the water-colour painters, are remarkable for the depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and order, and beauty of colour. Having almost entirely devoted himself to painting in oils, his water colour pictures can very rarely be obtained. This is a charming picture, both in drawing and in colour, and the drawing is of a harmonious tone are superb. The girl's features are so ruddy and beautiful as to suggest the doubt whether she is correctly described; her dress, however, is of a dark, and the gypsy camp in the distance, behind the question, is not so much as if it were down so as not to interfere with the figure.

49. "Brough Castle," and 67. "The Coming Squall,"—Copley Fielding. We may appropriately notice that the artist of this picture is one of the earliest of the earlier and the later works of one of the most eminent water colour painters. The one represents the low and somewhat feeble tone which characterises the water colour drawings of the earlier years, and the other illustrates the master's power, possessed by the present painter in that school. The coming squall is impressively indicated by the unrelieved gloom of the threatened clouds, and the white spray of the white spray comes out in very vivid contrast; a bold headland peering through the distance. It has been remarked that in treating such subjects Fielding, with a meritorious self-denial, very rarely introduces the purpose of relieving their gloom, his aim being not so much to produce an agreeable picture or melody of colour, as to make us feel the utter truth of the scene. The artist of this picture has ever given with the same flashing freedom the trace of a running tide under a stiff breeze; nor caught with the same grace and precision the curving line of a ship's hull, or the delicate play of the wind. The forward fling of his foam and the impatient run of his surges, whose quick redoubling can we almost hear as they break in their battles on their own beach, and the white spray of the white spray, as very right as colour, and the artist's wanting in transparency, but never cold or toneless. Copley Fielding first exhibited his paintings in 1810, and he was for many years the President of the Water Colour Society, and he died in 1864, the year before Fielding's death.

50. "La Campagna di Roma,"—Vacher. The greatest merit of this picture consists in the wonderful treatment of the sunlight upon the distant mountains. The artist has given a most masterly and beautiful rendering of the lights up every part of the Campagna upon which are shown, amongst other isolated structures, the ruins of the great Roman aqueduct, the lofty piers of which reminded a recent traveller of a string of combs introduced in the foreground, the cold misty grey of which contrasts beautifully with the warm tones beyond.

51. "The Field, South Wales,"—John R. "This artist will be remembered as the painter of "The First Night in a Convent," a drawing which attracted

great attention at the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester four years ago. It would scarcely be possible to speak too highly of the charming effect of the sky, and the prominent feeling which the sky conveys, even to the most uneducated eye. The colouring is extremely rich and harmonious; there is a concentration of pure sunshine on the golden sheaves with which the eye is riveted, and in the treatment of the clouds, the most perfect perspective effect is produced. The figures stand out with dim and stereoscopic reality. There are few pictures in the gallery which so thoroughly delight and satisfy the eye.

52. "Sunlight."—J. Barrett. This is an admirable example of the style of the early water-colourists. The painter, who was one of the fathers of that art, strove to have been the only man who has attained in water-colour painting the perfection of the treatment of light. The landscape is suffused with the glowing atmosphere of an autumn afternoon, and the sunlight effects are indeed marvellous. In the foreground, a few figures are seen, and in the distance, the lights being taken out—rubbed off, in fact. The foliage is presented with softness and finish, but it lacks that particularisation which is demanded of painting in the present day.

53. "Fishing Boat off Portsmouth."—T. S. Rowins. This artist is the painter to the Royal Art Squadron, and is celebrated for his treatment of sea-pieces. The boats in the foreground are nicely painted, and the figures are well drawn. The sky is a fine blue, and the water is a deep blue. The figures are in the foreground, and the background is to be seen. The redoubtable Victory. The time is an hour before sunset, and the sun is struggling through a rain of clouds. The effect of the sky is the great merit of the picture. The clouds are painted with a fine touch, and the sails, though carefully drawn, wanting the warmth of colour which would have told upon the scene.

54. "The Old Chelsea Pensioners."—Kiviere. Some interest is attached to this picture, as it is the work of one of the painters who were employed by the brother of Madame Anna Bishop. In the first picture the veteran soldier is seated before a table, on which there is a glass of wine. The second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The tenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eleventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twelfth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fourteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventeenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The nineteenth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twentieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The twenty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirtieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The thirty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fortieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The forty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fiftieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The fifty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixtieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The sixty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The seventy-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eightieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The eighty-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninetieth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-first picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-second picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-third picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-fourth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-fifth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-sixth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-seventh picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-eighth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The ninety-ninth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist. The hundredth picture is a portrait of a very old man, the father of the artist.

within a mass of foliage, which shows out above the light but that admitted through the leaves. The trunk and hanging branches interwine without the slightest cessation. There is great breadth and boldness in the treatment, but the picture requires to be studied to be appreciated.

75. "The Murder of Duncan."—Cattermole.  
"Thus one did slay in his sleep  
And one cried murder  
And the other of which others  
I stood and braved them."

Within a very small space the genius of the artist has succeeded in rendering a scene of well studied drawing and powerful colouring, much of the horror of this tragic scene. Macbeth is kneeling on the side of the bed, with uplifted dagger, in an attitude expressing the most intense agony. The sleeping king, his guards, who are shown in the outer chamber, should be awakened—every noise appalling him. The curtain hides the head of the royal victim, but the queen is visible, her face pale, her hands clasped, the clenched hand of the dead king, above, that the deed has been done. The countenance of the murderer is well conceived—the staring eyes and half-opened mouth indicating a dawning realisation of the foulness of the deed and of the enormity of the crime he has done. He is thinking he hears "a voice cry—sleep no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep." The perspective and also the beauty of the scene are admirably well conceived. The background is entirely painted in all colours of the rainbow. For a long series of years Cattermole was a leading member of the Society of Water Colourists, with which he was connected for many years, and he has painted chiefly in oils, and his works are seen, seen in the exhibitions. We subjoin, from the "Cyclopaedia of Biography," a notice of Cattermole's peculiar style of painting: "He paints in a manner quite his own—neither bold nor conventional, but free, and at the same time free, seemingly careless, manner, and sometimes with considerable looseness of drawing; but his pictures always display so much imagination, often so much power, and so much feeling, that they are at once secure, and tone, and show such evident mastery over the materials, that they as certainly retain the attention by their merits as they arrest it by their peculiar style of painting, though, considering the tendency to conventionalism and exaggeration which he observes, in Cattermole's pictures, recognises in them signs of powerful genius, remarking 'The antiquarian feeling of Cattermole is pure, earnest, and true, and his pictures are full of life and vigour, certainly his fancy, his grasp of momentary position considerable, his sense of action in the human body vivid and ready.'"

76. "Welsh Village: Sunday Afternoon."—H. Justm. A good example of the works of an artist of very high reputation. The drawing of the ferns and of the cattle in the foreground, is no less good than that of the trees of the purple-headed mountains in the distance. The stilling of the river in the middle distance, and the colouring here appears somewhat too cold for the rest of the picture.

77. "Kilburn Castle, Loch Awe."—G. Frigg. The ruins of the castle, the water, the opposite side of the loch, and the long deep shadows it casts upon the water are splendidly rendered, as are also the surface and transparency of the water. The gleam of the sun, too, falling on the purple heather is very effective. The treatment of the clouds resting on the mountains is somewhat heavy, and scarcely in keeping with the bright sunlight in the other portions of the picture.

78. "Classic Landscape—Illustrative of the Old Water Colour School."—J. Varley. This picture, which is not without considerable merit, as is its title indicates a fine illustration of the old style of water colour painting. The drawing is simple, and the picture, to any of the others which surround it, will at once show how vast the superiority of the painters of the present day. In connexion with this picture, we subjoin a notice of the artist, from the "Captain Perry, the treatment of which affords a further confirmation of what we understand to be the fact—of his having studied painting under Varley. "Mr. Bell, of the Abbey, Yorkshire."—Bennett. This is a beautiful picture, and one which we would be surprised to find in the hands of the artist. It is a study of a mountain scene, the walls of the old abbey and the surrounding landscape are rendered with a soft afternoon sun. The picture is painted on exceedingly coarse material, with a free hand. To give the painting its proper effect, the visitor should stand as far back from it as the room will admit.

**ELECTION MEETING.—MR. BELL AT CAMDEN.**  
[FROM CORRESPONDENT.]  
CAMDEN, AUGUST 10.—A public meeting was held this evening, at the Court-house, Dr. BELLER taking the chair on the motion of Mr. H. Thompson.

The CHAIRMAN introduced the candidate, and said that he regretted Mr. Douglas' resignation; and although it had been reported that one or two influential persons were anxious to support Mr. Bell, he was in a position to state such would not be the case.

Mr. H. THOMPSON, who was received with much cheering, then proposed that Mr. BELL be a candidate for the representation of Camden at the next Assembly. Mr. Bell was well known to them, and had been so for many years. He had the most implicit confidence in him, and felt assured, if elected, he would exert himself to the utmost to do what he considered would in all respects act justly towards them. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOULTON was of opinion that Mr. Douglas had not been asked to resign, and that Mr. Bell, and was sure he would not follow the same example. He (Mr. Bell) was well known to them; was born amongst them, and had a large interest in the well-doing. His local knowledge was extensive, and he would be able to do much for them, and would attend to them. From Mr. Bell's knowledge of the country and his previously expressed opinions on the land question, he was quite capable of dealing with the matter in an efficient manner. Mr. Bell, however, cautioned the party against being led away on this occasion, and hoped they would return Mr. Bell.

Dr. BELLER then introduced the candidate to the notice of the meeting.

Mr. BELL, who was received with loud cheers, said that, having been defeated at the last general election for Central Cumberland, and being informed that a vacancy was likely to occur again in that constituency, he felt it his duty to stand again for the office, and, although he was not personally pressed by his friends to come out for Camden, with which he was always identified, and encouraged by the assurance that all parties were anxious to support him, he felt that a liberal interest would not oppose him, he came there this night in a very confident spirit. He was born on the Nepean some thirty odd years ago, and had, especially through his father's exertions, obtained a good education in the neighbourhood. He considered himself one of the working classes, and his interest identical with theirs. He felt that the electors reposed sufficient confidence in him to elect him to the Assembly, and he felt that he had his last part, that the trust would not be betrayed. From his local knowledge of the electorate, he was in a position to attend to their grievances, and obtain redress for them. He was anxious to do so, and was desirous of seeing his native country prosper. He was in favour of Robertson's Land Bill, and had always supported it, and those who did so, both before and since. He was in favour of free selection, both as respects the land and the water, and was in favour of the Upper House, the members of the same were pledged to the principles of the Land Bill, and if they threw any obstruction in the way of the Government, he would be anxious to see them removed. He was in favour of the members who would give effect to the wishes of the country in this respect. He was strongly opposed to Chinese immigration; he had never employed one, but he was opposed to any illegal mode of getting them, and was anxious to see them removed from the country, and again to their own country at our cost. He certainly would oppose their introduction here on any terms. On the subject of roads, he was desirous of seeing all the roads in the county improved, and he would himself sanction a large expenditure for that purpose. He hoped to see main trunk railway lines carried out, both on a cheap and economical principle, and on a basis of free selection, and he was in favour of the National system of education. He did not consider himself pledged to support any Ministry or Government; he was in favour of the present Government, and he was in favour of them on their merits. He was independent and would act independently; no seeker of office, even if qualified, for the same. His interests were identical with theirs, and he was anxious to see them improved, and he would be anxious to see them improved on their merits.

In answer to a question, Mr. BELL said he was opposed to the Synod Bill, and had said so when up for Central Cumberland.

On the subject of the Chinese question, the candidate said he was in favour of a comprehensive system of railways. Mr. DREW asked Mr. Bell whether he would support the Land Bill in its integrity? when he replied, "Yes."

Mr. DREW then proceeded to address the electors, and was received with some applause. He said he had taken an active part in the return of Mr. Douglas,

and thought he had not treated the constituency well. Mr. Vernon, who was the speaker, said that Mr. Dunn spoke in favour of Mr. Bell, but that at times inaudible in consequence of the noise.

A party named Campbell, who stated that he was a member of the House, whose speech was certainly that of a well educated man, and who was a farmer, elicited much applause from those present, and some fire from Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Vernon then put the resolution affirming Mr. Bell's fitness to represent the district before the Assembly, to the meeting, and all hands were held up for it, against it none.

Mr. Thompson was thereafter moved into the chair, and a usual vote of thanks given, and the meeting dispersed.

So far as Camden is concerned there seems to be little doubt of Mr. Bell's return.

**PENRITH.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

**POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.**—Magistrates Messrs. Meares, Haydon, and Leithbridge. William Casement, Lewis into custody for protection, was ordered to find two sureties in £20 each, or in default remanded to the Quarter Sessions at Parramatta. James Whittle, brought up for protection, was committed to the Police House at Parramatta. Hervéviot Asylum, ordered to be admitted accordingly. Patrick Coyne (remanded from last Monday) appeared on bail to answer the charge of shooting with intent to kill James McGrath, on the night of the 30th of July last. From the evidence it appeared that the parties are farmers, and reside at South Creek; that on the evening in question there was a wedding party at McGrath's, and the youths of the neighbourhood themselves by beating tin cans and discharging firearms, which McGrath thought was meant as an insult towards him. A fight took place between McGrath and Coyne. McGrath thought that Coyne was about to strike him. The bench bound the defendant himself over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of £50. Mary Dwyer appeared on summons charged with using obscene language to the witness, Alice Lemon, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The defendant denied using the words attributed to her, and stated that she had witnesses to rebut the evidence given by the plaintiff, but the bench declined to hear a line of evidence, or one month in goal.

**THE WEATHER.**—The day had a continuation of heavy rain during the whole of the week, and this day was no exception. The heavy rain of the previous nights have been laid up three days of the present week in consequence of the flooded state of the river; and roads are in a fearful state. All business at a complete standstill.

**COUNTRY NEWS.**

**CHINESE IMMIGRATION.**—On Saturday last a meeting was held at Ararat for the purpose of considering the advisability of adopting some measures to procure a restriction of Chinese immigration, and was followed by another on Wednesday evening, when the Chinese Immigration Bill was read and discussed. Over 300 persons were in attendance. Dr. Wilson, M.L.A. for the Southern Gold-fields, was present. It was resolved that the Government should be requested to amend the Immigration Bill by inserting the following clause:—That the Chinese immigrants from New South Wales after the 31st day of December next, and that clause shall be introduced in the New Gold-fields Immigration Bill. The effect of the Bill was discussed the meeting at considerable length, and the English language the riotous proceedings of some two or three hundred loafers, not diggers, at Burrungong, expressing a wish that the ringleaders should be apprehended and sent to jail, and that the Chinese population of the country must be vindicated. At the same time he took the opportunity of condemning the conduct of the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Cowper) for making a mistake at Burrungong to the diggers which had not been fulfilled.—*Broadwood Observer.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT THROUGH R.M.**—On Thursday afternoon, a man named George Harris, in the employ of the R.M. and T. Nelson, of Gunning, was sent into the town with some cart and horse, carrying some trifling commissions. Towards evening the horse returned without the cart or the driver. Some of the people about the place immediately proceeded in the direction of which the horse was last seen, and, at within a short distance of Gunning, found the unfortunate man lying dead in the road, under the cart which had been capsized, and in the fall crushed to death. The cause of the accident was enquired was held by Dr. M. O'Connor, J.P., who learned from the driver's report, but nothing was heard beyond the fact that he was seen leaving the town by a district constable Jenkins. Harris at the time was in a state of intoxication, and it was supposed that he had fallen down when he was discovered, but it had not been touched by the deceased. Harris was an old soldier, and a man about sixty years of age.—*Gouldsboro' Chronicle.*

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced in good earnest yesterday, there being twenty-two men, labourers and carpenters, engaged in the work. The works are being carried on the road for the railway which will be laid down from the excavation to the eastern breakwater, and the carpenters in putting up the framework of a range of wooden buildings on the southern pier, to answer as a storehouse for the stores.

**THE BATHURST FREE PRESS.**—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—The *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday says:—These works were commenced

Turoos River, to prospect with the idea of connecting the whole of the coast diggings from the furthestmost point downward to the sea. It consists of four men, Mr. Sweeney and three others. They have been sent to hear of the discovery of another gold-field.—*Brisbane Observer.*

**SHOCKING DEATH.**—The Orange correspondent of the *Belfast Times* writes: A young woman, named Margaret Doyley, was burnt to death on Sunday evening last. It appears from the evidence adduced at the inquest held over the remains by Mr. Arthur Tennant, that the deceased had been some time dead, and she had been strongly addicted to intemperance, and at the time of her death was alone in the hut in which she resided, and that having imbibed too freely of rum during the day, had come to sleep upon a mattress on the floor, while from some cause unknown the mattress caught fire and the woman was literally burnt to a cinder. A man passing in the vicinity of the house testified that he saw some one lying down on entering the hut found the woman lying on the floor, nearly dead, the whole of her clothes burnt off her body excepting on the shoulders. An alarm was given, and the deceased and Mr. Warren was sent for, but before he arrived the woman was dead. Another victim to King Alcohol!

**SERUENAU MIDDELTON AND HOWE.**—Writing on the 8th instant from Carcass, the correspondent of the *Belfast Times* writes: I am sorry to hear that two of these wounded men for some days past; but Dr. Rowland left positive instructions that he should be sent for if either of them became worse, and has written testimonial to the hospital at Carcass, his opinion that they must be recovering.

He was last week, Mr. O. C. Boardman, P.M., in the chair, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the Hospital testimonial to the hospital at Carcass, their determined countenance with the business of the day to see that your late member, Mr. J. F. Clement, has also forwarded a very handsome sum for the same purpose, and it is to be hoped that other gentlemen will follow his example.

**CARCASS, AUGUST 9.**—We have again had about thirty days' rain and snow, which have made our streets and roads in as muddy a state as ever. The weather being so inclement, we were obliged to stop, and this morning our townspeople presented a real winter appearance.—*Belfast Times.*

**THE MAGISTRACY.**  
*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—A copy of the *Herald's* newspaper has just reached me, and I find that several people are rejoicing that several of the members of the late bench of magistrates, who resigned their commissions in consequence of an insult offered by what they considered a contemptible and illegitimate authority, have again been appointed magistrates; and from the sentiments therein expressed one would naturally suppose, and I am credibly informed they are led to believe, a compromise had been effected between the Bench and certain number only of the gentlemen who formed the late bench of that district should again have seats. Such, however, is not the fact, and such is generally known, not only by the Magistrate, but by every person connected with the Bench, though the Ministry have become sensible of the error they committed in making the objectionable appointment against which the magistrates unanimously protested, and which has since been disavowed, have caused a dismissal of that individual from the office, they have not had the common courtesy to acknowledge their error, or even to ask five of the nine who resigned again to accept the appointment, affecting of disgust will pervade their minds.

I cannot imagine how any Ministers of the Crown supposed to have, what men in such a position should have—some sense of propriety, and to far forget themselves as to single out for distinction a few out of nine gentlemen who unanimously resigned upon so great a question as the preservation of the temple of justice from impurity; thereby casting, without other regard, upon those who remained in office who have been least sight of. If the four gentlemen are considered worthy of distinction surely the others are equally so, unless some good cause can be shown to the contrary; besides, effecting a compromise with your power to further the ends of justice, I do hope you will take the matter up, and not fail to expose a Ministry who can be guilty of such daring effrontery.

I am glad to hear, just spoken to on the subject, that certain recommendations have been made to who should be appointed, and to prevent family influence certain members of each family only were selected; but I cannot understand how any gentleman could propose a whole lot of responsible persons as the administration of justice could be so weak-minded as to be influenced by such a tie; and unless something of the kind can be shown, the claims of the whole of the Bench must be taken into consideration. It is well known that to prevent any such impression a roster was formed, and by it (so far as possible) the sitting of two members of a family was studiously avoided. As the present respondents have got into a fix, have not the candour and magnanimity to acknowledge it, and now turn round and wish to effect a compromise, and by offering a sop to one portion of the late Bench cast a doubt upon the position of the others? What! offering to reward those the compliance has been paid will have the magnanimity indignantly to reject the offer so graciously tendered time only can determine.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,  
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

**DESIGNS FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**  
*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you with a few words in answer to R. T.'s letter in the *Herald* of this morning. He assumes that I have sufficient information upon which to frame their designs, I can only repeat my humble opinion that the plan and particulars were submitted to a select committee of architects, who illustrated the scheme. Provided the interests and the benefit of the case, which R. T. does not deny, what more was required. The plan even had the site for proposed buildings coloured, which I should have thought must have proved a most misleading statement. The particulars numbered and described every room most minutely. What could the candidates do with such a R. T.'s immense masses of books, maps, and other stuff? Who could bring it into existence, dates had the particulars to work to, which right or wrong was to be the guide. The candidates were not allowed or expected to be censors.

But, after all, perhaps the best proof of the lucidness of the particulars is the fact that I never once required any explanation of Mr. Dawson, the Colonial Architect, during the preparation of the designs with which I was associated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ONE OF THE COMPETITORS.

**AUGUST 10.**  
*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I am overcome by doubt; and will give, or rather leave, you to make up your mind. I have of late been carefully studying some of our old legal forms, and amongst others "The Oath of Supremacy," which is to be this day administered in this colony? It states that no man shall receive public office, or hold any estate, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm. Now, Sir, here let me enquire of R. T. whether the Statute of Elizabeth, the Statute of Burke's Church Act, and other British (recent) statutes staring me in the face? The "ought not to have" is another thing. I am agree to that, and, if need be, would even go so far as to say that I would acquiesce. But it seems to me immoral and wrong to say that no foreign prelate "hath" jurisdiction and pre-eminence in the realm when the law of the land directly requires him to exercise it. Bishop of Sydney, at every ordination—I (I suppose his lordship can explain the difficulty)—calls upon every candidate for holy orders to take the oath of the Queen's supremacy. Can you view the matter? I am inclined to think that there is a species of perjury in taking the oath, as I find it in the Ordinal of the Church of England.

I am yours truly,  
AN ENQUIRER.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—In the statement of my insolvency in your issue of to-day, I perceive your reporter has omitted the principal asset in my means, namely, £7576 10s., proved by me against the insolvent estate of Messrs. Garland and Bingham.

It is impossible for me at present to estimate the value of that asset, as it depends on the dividend payable by the insolvent estate, but I draw your attention to the omission, as the amount of the debt proved sufficiently accounts for my own insolvency.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
B. WALKER.







[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

**LAMMING FLAT.**

Monday, 6 a.m.

THE quantity of gold by export is 2954 oz. I may again state that this does not include any purchased by the Commercial Bank for the last fortnight.

It is quiet here. There have been no other arrests.

Two more men have been taken to court on Saturday, with respect to the last case, and are now charged, the evidence not being sufficient to warrant their committal.

THE jury found a verdict for the defendant.

His Honor directed the jury to be instructed, and a note to be made of who applied for that, so as to see in whose power it lay really were.

**ROBBED, CHAINED AND ANOTHER.**

THIS was an action upon an agreement made by defendant, Nickerson and Walmisley, in August, 1866, for the purchase of a quantity of gold, and the price was fixed at £2125, of which £1925 was to be paid at once, and the residue in October, 1866, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The agreement was, however, not carried out, and there had been a subsequent rescission of the agreement by mutual consent. Also, by way of equitable defence, that the plaintiff had subsequently, without sufficient notice or consent, released Walmisley by accepting payment of a

Many have left these fields since the late arrests, through fear of being implicated in the late proceedings.

Large rewards offered for Spencer, Cameron, and Stewart have not yet had the desired effect. Many persons state that they are still on these diggings, and as many positively assert that they left on the night the forces arrived. This much is known that both Cameron and Spicer were on Lumbering Flat the day the forces arrived. Three detectives were here during the absence of the authorities, and had opportunities of observing the movements of the men.

Mr. Martin, G. C. and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. F. Adams and Mr. Milford for the defendant, Mr. B. F. Adams and Mr. B. F. Adams. The action was brought for the balance, £400, with interest. It was proved by testimony that there had been a separate account between the parties, and that the defendant had refused to settle the account, and without any provision for the balance of the account.

Verdict for plaintiff, damages £186.

JURORS: FINEB - Fines of 25 each were directed against the following gentlemen for non appearance at Jurors, with an intimation that if they continued in default their fines would be increased.

them only. It says little for their abilities that they are not in a position to give the necessary information.  
 The Chinese on Back Creek were a few days since frightened for a short time by three drunken men, who threatened them with another "roll up."  
 We were visited with another severe thunderstorm yesterday, between two and three a.m.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]  
**PARRAMATTA.**  
 Monday evening.

**METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.**  
 MONDAY.  
 BEFORE A. CHEEKE, ESQ.  
 The Court rose at an early hour, having disposed of all the cases, many being struck out in consequence of the absence of parties. None of the tried cases were called on for judgment.

Ma Bows, with the insurance companies' brigade and engine, arrived by train at eleven o'clock this morning, accompanied also by the fire-engine for the Paramounts brigade. Upon arriving, the companies, with their engines, proceeded through the town headed by the band of the Volunteer. The parade was well practised with both engines. Much excitement was created, and large numbers assembled to witness the ceremony of christening the new engine, which was performed by Mr. J. Williams after an appropriate speech. The companies then adjourned to lunch, and returned to their respective homes.

provided at Mr. N. Payten's Hotel, where the customary convivialities were observed.

**WEST MAITLAND.**

**Monday evening.**

The weather is again fine, and the water has been going down fast since the middle of the week. On Saturday, The back-water rose higher than it had ever done since the great flood. Yesterday was very showery. The boats returned to Newcastle this morning. No lives were lost, but a great amount of property was damaged.

On the 28th August, to be postponed until the 29th August.

In the estate of John C. Pogue, a single meeting. Four debts were proved. Incumbent was not in attendance. His Honor made an order directing incumbrt to file, within three weeks, a statement of his receipts and disbursements during the twelve months preceding the sequestration of his estate. He also made a statement of the amount of pension he enjoys, and the amount of source received, and such proposals as he might desire to make for the satisfaction of his debts, and failing herein, to attend personally before this Court on the 1st September, to which day the meeting adjourned.

In the estate of George Boward, a single meeting. The 29th August, to be postponed until the 30th August.

The District Court is expected to conclude tomorrow.

MELBOURNE.

Monday evening.

Saturday's elections were generally unfavourable to the Ministers, reducing the majority to 13; for Ministers 22, against 19. Nicholson is returned for Sandridge; Francis for Richmond; Brodribb and Johnston for St. Kilda—all Conservatives. The Melbourne

and its suburbs. The official assignee insolvent was directed to file, within a week, a statement of his receipts, expenditures, and dealings during the twelve months preceding the date of sequestration. His Honor reserved until after the filing of this document to hear after insolvent shall have been examined, his confirmation or otherwise of the creditors' direction that the assignee should sell his household furniture. Mr. Justice Gurnsey said that he thought the practice of allowing insolvents their household furniture in almost any case, and without notice to the creditors, was quite objectionable.

In the estate of Peter Coleman, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was not present, but had filed a statement of his affairs, which was approved by the creditors. It was not received as satisfactory, and the meeting was ad-

Bourne elections have divided the members equally. To-day the election of a new president, which are likely to result in an equal division of strength.  
 The Sallette sailed early this morning.  
 No business doing. Numerous arrivals of English cargoes.

**QUEENSCLOUFF.**

Monday evening.

Arrived.—Sunday; Sallette, from Grah.; City of Sydney (a.), from Sydney; Melindaba (barque), from Gough; and the *Arcturion*, from the Cape (ship), from Gottenburgh.

Liverpool: Wellisley, from London; Bella Vista, Pearl, and General Jessup, from Newcastle. Monday: Maxwell, King of Italy, Helen M'Gaw, Transatlantic (ship), from London; Ocean (barque), from Calcutta; Monarch, Athol, Sebby, from Newcastle. The Salette sailed for Sydney at 7.30 a.m.

**ADSLAIDE.** Monday evening. Trade almost stagnant. Flour, no sales. Prices nominal, at £12 to £13.

Throughout the country the lambing is reported to be very satisfactory, amounting to 85 per cent.

Arrived.—Australind, and Sea Star, from London.

**LAW.**

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.  
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.  
JURY.  
**BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE** and a special jury of twelve.  
HENRY V. GRAHAM AND ANOTHER,  
Plaintiffs,  
Versus  
MR. ALEXANDER BERRY AND OTHERS,  
Defendants.  
This was an action by Mr. Alexander Berry against the Mayor of Sheolhaven, and against the bailiff of the same town, for damages done to his sheep by the Mayor's dog, and by the dog of one of the defendants.

CURIA, single 11. Martin Haggis, single, half-past 11. Edward Smith, first 12. William G. Miller, second, single, half-past 11. George Gray, single, half-past 11. John W. Main, second, single, half-past 11. George Gray, single, half-past 11.

THURSDAY.—JUDGE JOHN WILKINSON, single, half-past 10. Sydney Wilkinson, third 11. Daniel Venteman, third, half-past 11. Colin Mackenzie, third 12. Charles D. Thompson, third 12. George F. Pickering, third 2. William Marston, second, half-past 2. Garland and Bingham, appeal, for proof of debt 3.

FRIDAY 16.—Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination; 11; also, appeal, for proof of judgment 11. Edmund Ryan, adjourned session. John Higgins, postponed third.

**CENTRAL POLICE COURT.**

[illegible]

Before the Chief Justice and a Jury of four.  
 MAUNDONALD V. THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY AND OTHERS.  
 This action was commenced on Friday, and concluded the same day.

The sole object of the action was to try the right of the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney, to extend Broadmeadow to the site of the premises in dispute, and to demolish the same. It was an action of trespass for forcible entry and removal of a fence. The property in question adjoined the premises of the plaintiff, and was a portion of a piece of land originally granted to Dr. Douglass in 1831, the same of which is now vested in Mr. Thomas Chaffin, of the same name as the plaintiff.

Patrick O'Reilly, recently convicted of having stolen a dog, stolen a pair of boots from the shop of John Dolby, George Street Sydney, and of having committed a felony, or to be imprisoned fourteen days. This instant sentence was passed in consequence of prisoner's previous good character.

John Boyd was brought before the Bench by Inspector Bremer, who yesterday morning took him into custody, on a charge of having assaulted a woman, Mrs. Boyd, his wife. Mrs. Boyd deposed that her husband did not come home on Saturday night, and that she was unable to find out to him where he was, or to be spat in her face, and then having bolted the door, so that neither she could go out nor any assistance come in, she called to him, and he came in, and she saw him

Before the Chief Justice and a Jury of four.

MACDONALD V. THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY AND OTHERS.

This action was commenced on Friday, and concluded the same day.

The sole object of the action was to try the right of the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney, to extend Bragham-street from the railway to the sea, and to demolish the premises adjoining it. It was an action of trespass for forcible entry and removal of a fence. The property in question adjoined the railway, and was the property of the late John Boyd, an emancipated convict, who had obtained a lease of some originally granted to Dr. Douglas in 1831, the terms of which is now vested in Mr. Thomas Chailie, of the same name, plaintiff in the present action.

In support of their claim the defendants produced a map from the Surveyor-General's office, purporting to show the extension of the street, and the plan of the estate for the extension of Bragham-street, through the property in question. The evidence, however, failed to establish the right of the plaintiffs to the land, and the defendants had entered, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, 40s.

THE CASE OF MARGARET KOOGH.

This was an action for money had and received by the official assignee of John Beston, of Wollongong, against Archibald Beston, the defendant, who was charged with the duty to recover a payment made by insolvent (prior to the sequestration of his estate) to the defendant of the proceeds of a sale of the property of the insolvent.

Patrick O'Reilly, similarly convicted of having stolen and drunk, stolen a pair of boots from the shop of John Dolby, George-street Sydney, was charged with having been taken to be imprisoned fourteen days. This lenient sentence was passed in consequence of prisoner's previous good conduct.

John Boyd was brought before the Bench by Inspector Bremer, who yesterday morning took him into custody, on a charge of having assaulted a woman, Mrs. Boyd, his wife. Mrs. Boyd deposed that her husband did not come home on Saturday night, and that she had not seen him since. She said that she spat in her face, and then having locked the door, so that neither she could go out nor any assistance come in, she remained in the room until about five o'clock, when while down he kicked and beat her to such an extent that because the discoloration of her cheek caused by the first blow, he kicked her again, and she was obliged to get up and scream for assistance, and several attempts were made to open the door while he beat her. In reply to a question, she deposed that she did not know whether he prosecuted him before she has often been beaten by him, and that he is frequently from home all night. The Bench sentenced Boyd to be imprisoned for two months, or to be either to enter into recognizance, with two sureties, to keep the peace for twelve months, or to be further imprisoned for two months.

Margaret Koogh was found guilty of having made use of insulting language, calculated to incite Ann Koogh to commit an offence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

[illegible][illegible]

terity by the maker, had to be taken up by defendant. But the whole of the note was, however, purchased by defendant's company, although it was said they came from the hands, not of defendant, but of a third party. John Briston, the defendant, then became involved at the time of this sale. He was made insolvent by two verdicts obtained against him by a person named Hume—first for £600, and the other for £200. The second of these verdicts was obtained subsequently to the sale of the animals and goods. No payment had been made to Hume. In answer to questions from the bench, the insolvent stated that in July and August, 1869, he kept no accounts of his business, and then belonged not to himself, but to his wife and child. What he lost the first action for by Briston and his wife was nine months before July, he (Briston) made an assignment to trustees for his wife, and although he had no accounts of his sale shop, he had no doubt he had had nothing to do with the accounts. He had not yet obtained his certificate.

His lawyer said that there was no case, except as to the one account (the five discount), and that the real question for their determination was whether or not John Briston was insolvent at the time of this payment.

THE COURT.—The defendant, John Callone, v. John Briston, a suit for wages (£27 6s. 6d.) as cook, the Bench ordered the payment of £17 6s. 6d., with costs.

SPURIOUS HALF-SOVEREIGNS.—We have to caution the public against the circulation of spurious half-sovereigns, which has become pretty extensive of late. Some of these have come to our knowledge, and one was shown to us which had been passed on Mrs. Martin, in the fruit market, on Saturday night last. They are not easily of detection, except by touch or weight, being rarely disconcerted by light guided eyes.







\_\_\_\_\_

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of Drapery, Shirts,  
Hosiery, &c.  
TUESDAY, 13th.  
**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have re-  
ceived instructions from the importers to sell  
auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets,  
THIS DAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,  
About 120 packages general drapery, shirts, hosiery, hats,  
&c., to close various accounts and consignments, consisting

Scotch twills  
 33-inch grey calicos  
 36-inch wide longcloths  
 Blue drills  
 Rolled shirtings  
 Fancy prints  
 White ground ditto  
 Drab moreens  
 Coloured coburgs  
 Black ditto  
 Black alpaca and moreens  
 Ladies' and children's mantles  
 Straw hats and bonnets  
 Lappet window muslins  
 Corah handkerchiefs  
 Kid gloves  
 Hosiery, and children's silk ditto  
 Ladies' underclothing  
 Fancy bonnet ribbons  
 4-4 white muslins  
 White stays  
 Linen drills  
 Mohair coatings  
 French felt hats  
 Black Paris hats  
 Black domkins  
 White longcloth shirts  
 Scotch twill ditto  
 Gause merino undershirts  
 Black cloth sacs  
 Black do trousers  
 Fancy tweed ditto and vests  
 Millers' mole trousers  
 Men's tweed sacs, &c., &c., &c.  
 Terms at sale.

---

Important Sale by Auction.  
 WEDNESDAY, 14th August.  
 Draught Axes, Bass', Allopp's, and Burton Brewery  
 Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s Stout

Allopy's Ale, and Barclay's Porter, bottled by Friend  
Byrnes and other Ales  
Choice Port and Sherry Wines  
Claret, Champagne, Bitters  
Raffell's, Hennessy's, and other Brandy  
Old Tom, Cass Brandy & Cus.  
Whisky, in bulk and cask,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Storekeepers,  
Shippers, and others.

**MESRS. W. DEAN AND CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, the following

Invoices of the above, comprising  
30 hogsheads Bass' ale  
20 ditto Taylor's porter  
20 ditto Burton Brewery Co.'s ale  
160 casks ditto ditto, bottled by Pitt  
250 casks Allopy's ale, bottled by Friend, quarts

50 ditto ditto, ditto pints  
100 ditto Barclay's porter, ditto, quarts  
50 ditto ditto, ditto, pints  
200 ditto ale, other brands  
15 hogsheads Martell's brandy  
12 ditto Hennessy's ditto  
20 ditto dark brandy  
100 cases Booth's old tom

120 ditto Browning's ditto ditto  
300 ditto fine pale brandy  
20 quarter-casks James Daly and Co.'s Irish whisky  
117 cases ditto ditto  
23 quarter-casks James Stewart's Scotch ditto  
200 cases ditto ditto  
200 cases star brand geneva  
150 half-cases ditto ditto  
250 cases JDKZ geneva  
30 hogheads fine W. I. rum  
5 hogheads Campbell's fine sherry  
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto

15 quarter-casks Burton's sherry  
30 quarter-casks choice treble diamond sherry  
12 hogsheads fine old port  
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto  
50 cases Butler, Brothers' choice four grape port  
200 cases claret  
100 cases champagne  
10 cases bitters  
10 hales cork, &c., &c.  
Terms at sale.

**Damaged Cocon Matting.**  
On account of whom it may concern.

**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, **THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,**

Without reserve,  
19 rolls China matting, slightly damaged  
9 ditto ditto, much ditto

Terms, cash.

To Hatters, Drapers, Shoemakers, and others.  
French Felt Hats.

**MESSERS. W. DEAN AND CO.** are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Saunders and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouses, Pitt and Connell streets, **THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 13th instant,** at 11 o'clock,  
Without any reserve,  
8 cases very superior felt hats,  
Just landed, **ex Marquis of Argyll.**  
Terms at sale.  
**on TUESDAY, the 13th of August, at the Old Bank of**

from Mr. John Baptist's celebrated Nursery, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

**MESSERS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO.** have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Baptist, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, **HIS DAY, August 15th, at 11 o'clock.** The finest lot of shrubs, fruit trees, and flowering plants, offered to the public, all of which are guaranteed to be the best.

Camellias, alba plena	Nerium splendens
Wellingtonia	Spiraea
rosa mundi	Tasmanium gracilis
aspaia	Ceanothus carob tree
iris	Evergreen oak
poeny kora pallida	Juniperus prostrata
rubra	oxycodrus
coccinea	cayote
Azalea splendens	Aucuba japonica
triumphans	Lagunaria Paterasii
Smithii	Ligustrum Chinensis
indica alba	japonica

refuigens	Burchellia cupensis
Magnolia grandiflora	Gardenia florida
gracilis	fortunii
purpurea	Breweria
fuscata	Pittosporum japonicum
annonaefolia	eugenioides
Pines—Moreton Bay	undulatum
Norfolk Island	Hypericum olympicum
New Caledonia	oblongifolia
Sylvestris	Baloghia lucida
Aleppo	Doryphora assafras
Maritima	Lapine odora

Chamaecyparis	Laurel cypress
Ficus	Morinda Bay fig
Cryptomeria japonica	New Caledonia fig
Cupressus pendula	Roses in variety
horizontalis	Fuchsia ditto
sempervirens	Datura scabra
Dammara	Brugmansia
Podocarpus spinulosus	Caprea lucida
Viburnum suspensum	Grevillea robusta
obovatum	Erythrina cafra
Chamaecyparis	Candelia
lucidum	Ficus stipulata
Corymba Australis	English box

Scorbutia elegans	Hydrangea.
A splendid collection of cactus.	
FRUIT TREES.	
Routed vines	Apples
Oranges	Pears
Lisbon lemon	Peaches
Bergamot citron	Nectarine
Shaddock	Apricots
Guava, black	Cherry
white	Figs
Cattley's large purple	Mulberries
Custard apples	Walnuts

Havana dulcis  
 Almond paper shell  
 Terms, cash.  
 On TUESDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock.  
 At the OM Bank of Australasia.  
 5 Tons Guano.  
**M**ESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO.  
 will sell by auction, at their Rooms,  
 The above.  
 In lots to suit purchasers.

To Dealers and others.  
In the Insolvent Estate of George Bateman.  
OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received  
instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official  
assignee, to sell, on the premises, Strawberry  
Hill, on  
MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock  
Household furniture and effects.







